

New York Tribune

First to Last—The Truth: News, Editorials—Advertisements
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1922

Owned by New York Tribune Inc., a New York Corporation. Published daily, except Sundays, Holidays, and New Year's Day. Editor: H. W. Rogers. Vice-President: H. W. Rogers. Secretary: R. E. Marshall. Treasurer: H. W. Rogers. Address: Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York. Telephone, Bookman 3000.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—By mail, including postage in the United States

	Year	Six Months	Three Months
By Mail, Postpaid	\$12.00	\$6.00	\$3.00
Daily and Sunday	10.00	5.00	2.50
One week	2.00	1.00	.50
Daily only	8.00	4.00	2.00
Sunday only	4.00	2.00	1.00

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Daily and Sunday	\$20.00	\$10.00	\$5.00
Daily only	15.00	7.50	3.75
Sunday only	5.00	2.50	1.25

Entered at the Postoffice at New York as Second Class Matter.

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Never Again

Touching the submarine and its uses the five powers in conference at Washington declare and adjudge: That existing international law forbids submarines to attack unless merchantmen refuse to submit to visit; and search or to destroy unless crew and passengers are placed in safety.

That the concurrence of all powers shall be asked to a new rule forbidding submarines to be used as commerce destroyers, and that pending such general assent the five powers, as among themselves, are to follow the new rule.

That any violation of the existing rule or the new rule shall be adjudged to be piracy, with the giver of the order or the executioner of it equally guilty.

China's Tariff

If immediate and complete control of her own customs system is accepted as a desideratum for China, the concessions made in the conference's tariff agreement necessarily seem small. China is held down by treaties with foreign powers to charging only 5 per cent duties on imports. Present valuations are based—also under the regulations applying the treaty—on the price scales of 1912-16, so that duties which should have produced 5 per cent in actual values of imports produced only 3 1/2 per cent in 1920.

The proposals brought in by the committee of which Mr. Underwood is chairman grants China an effective 5 per cent rate, which will increase the customs revenues \$17,000,000. A special conference will be held shortly to abolish the likin, or interior taxes on commerce, and also to bring into effect a surtax of 2 1/2 per cent on imports, which will yield \$27,000,000, and an extra 5 per cent tax on luxuries, yielding \$2,167,000. China's customs revenue will therefore probably be expanded from \$84,000,000 in 1920 to \$110,000,000 in 1922 or 1923.

This is a substantial measure of relief. The committee thought it unwise to go further. Mr. Underwood said frankly: "If China at present has the unlimited control of levying taxes at the customs, in view of the unsettled conditions now existing in China, it would probably work in the end to China's detriment and to the injury of the world." He added that if China should establish a parliamentary government of all the provinces and should dispense with military control she might easily obtain the free hand in her tariff administration which she asks and which is due her as an independent nation.

China has the power to be independent, but she must also show the will to accept the obligations and responsibilities of such a status. She must do a good deal more than she has been doing for herself if she wishes to throw away the crutches of foreign tutelage and walk erect.

Teutonic Ratiocination

If there is such an organization as the Society of the Friends of Germany it ought to give a little friendly advice to all representatives of the old regime who are tempted to break into print.

One Baron von Bissing has come out with the charge that the French and not the Germans are responsible for the injuries done to the Cathedral of Rheims. By not keeping it constantly in repair prior to the war the French were forced to have a scaffolding upon it in August, 1914, the burning of which did the worst damage. The implication is that had the French been "on the job" and repaired the cathedral before 1914 there would have been no fire. Ergo, no damage. Wherefore the damage is the fault of the French.

Such reasoning is much like the argument of a man charged with arson—that the blame should rest

with the house owner for failing to make his house fireproof.

To make his defense complete Baron von Bissing states that the Germans intended to restore Rheims to perfect condition, and he expresses regret that they could not carry out their beneficent intentions.

The world has thereby been spared the spectacle of one of the most perfect Gothic cathedrals beautified and modernized by the most up-to-date Berlin pretzel architecture. But even this is no compensation for the perpetuation of the absurd ratiocinations of unrepentant Germans.

The friends of Germany should censor the works of such men as Von Bissing unless they wish to keep open the wounds inflicted by Germany on France and the world in the war.

Start Right

Governor Miller's legislative program is excellent. Why handicap it by making it carry Senator Lusk?

So long as Lusk remains as Senate leader Democratic politicians of the type of Senator Walker will have at hand an effective weapon. What has happened in Albany since the opening of the session will continue to happen so long as Lusk clings to his place. Senate proceedings will consist chiefly of criminalizations and re-criminalizations between Lusk and Walker. Meanwhile it will not be easy to accomplish anything.

The assertion that Lusk has nobly refused munificent offers from the movie interests are as little to the point as the charge that Walker has served these interests as attorney. The fact that Lusk did accept a \$1,100 silver service from the police detectives is enough to disqualify him as leader. It would have been enough had he accepted only a knife, fork and spoon.

Better for the Governor, better for the party and better for the whole state if Lusk gets out, or, failing that, means are devised by members of his own party to get him out.

A Return to Reason

The acceptance by labor leaders in the building trades of the reforms suggested by the Lockwood committee should remove many of the difficulties that have impeded a return to normal building conditions.

Briefly the leaders agree to repeal rules which were designed to curtail production and efficiency. Initiation fees will be lowered and the apprenticeship raised, thus making it easier for men hitherto barred from unions to become members of them. The unions relinquish their claim to the right to dictate to employers where materials may be obtained, stipulating only that they shall not handle materials from non-union shops.

Even the old requirement that a plumber should be accompanied by a helper on any job, however small, has been rescinded, thereby destroying the value of one of the oldest of comic paper jokes.

The agreement is evidence that the labor leaders recognize the need of increased production. It is to be hoped that their unions vote to back them. The Lockwood committee and Mr. Untermyer, its counsel, have worked hard to bring this arrangement about. They as well as the labor leaders are entitled to much credit. Perhaps in time neither member of the industrial partnership will play the fool.

Requirements for the Bar

The American Bar Association has undertaken a work which it deems urgently needed and which it hopes will "mark an epoch in the history of American legal education." Its purpose is to raise the character of legal practice throughout the country through the adoption of higher and uniform standards of legal education and of more exacting requirements for admission to the bar.

The majority of lawyers are in both character and ability worthy of their profession, but unfortunately there are some who in both those respects are decidedly unworthy. There are some whose educational equipment is inadequate. There are some who regard themselves not as officers of the courts, obligated to seek the maintenance of law and the doing of justice, but rather as engaged in a purely commercial enterprise, in which any sharp practice which will add to their profits is permissible. There are those, too, who are tempted into these unworthy courses by the overcrowded state of the profession.

Probably these evils can never be entirely eradicated. But it is within the power of such a body as the American Bar Association, with the co-operation of the various state associations, to do much. During the last generation a marked raising of the requirements for admission to the bar in most of the states has come. It is no longer generally possible for a youth to spend a few years as office boy and clerk and then on answering two or three perfunctory questions be admitted to practice. In former years many of the worst members of the bar so came into the profession. But in the changed conditions of the present day it is best for that system to be abandoned and for admission to practice to be secured through years of disciplined study.

What is particularly desirable is that the discipline shall be such as to inculcate moral integrity and a true conception of the lawyer's duties,

and that these conditions shall be substantially uniform throughout the Union. Perfection is not to be attained. But an earnest effort will result in substantial progress toward it.

Broadening Prison Industry

In his message to the Legislature Governor Miller made some constructive suggestions as to prison management. Development of the prison industries, he thinks, goes to the heart of the problem of penal discipline and reformation. He is opposed to coddling and to putting too much emphasis on prison sports and relaxations. He believes that the best results will be reached if the inmates' minds and bodies are occupied in industry on a basis somewhat comparable to that in vogue outside prison walls. In other words, he would like to see prison industry really industrialized.

Under the laws the market for the products which prisoners turn out is limited to the needs of the state and its political subdivisions. At present this market is narrow. But if the Governor's plans go through for the standardization of commodities used by the state and for the creation of a central purchasing agency, the outlet will be widened. After a complete survey of the requirements of the state government and the municipalities it will be easy to determine to what extent prison industry may be expanded.

Prisoners now work for pay, but what they get, the Governor says, "merely serves to create dissatisfaction." The only real incentive to work is the fear of punishment. Governor Miller wants to have the principle of market compensation more clearly recognized. Pay should be measured, he says, by work actually done and should cover, roughly, the proceeds from sales, less cost of operation, fines for shirking, insubordination, etc. The surplus in wages is to be held for the prisoner until discharge or given to his dependents.

An economic stimulus would thus be furnished to prison labor. But, in addition to that, the moral effect on the inmates would be salutary. The spirit and habit of regular productive labor is what most of them lack. The industrial regimen would be educational and reformatory and thus in harmony with modern prison methods. The prisoners may learn the self-respect which comes from honest work. They will, at least, contribute more than they now do to the support of their families and be of greater service to the state, the counties and the municipalities which purchase prison products.

Alas, the Synura!

Gone are the bugs of yesterday. No longer will the synura and all the little synura inhabit the Kensico Reservoir. No longer will they come to New York in millions, there to die in our water pipes, and dying give out a slight modicum of oil of cucumber, or whatever it is that they give out. No more will the drinkers of Croton water wonder if some one left a bunch of flowers in the water jug. Nor will they suspect that the pitcher had not been cleaned, or that the pipes are poisoned.

For the synura and all the little synura are no more. Public health officers have destroyed them. The papers have prepared alibis for them, explaining that they are harmless, either dead or alive. Scientists have rushed into print to describe their blanchless habits of locomotion and digestion. Nevertheless, the decree went forth for their extinction.

Apparently, the principal objection to the synura is the multitude of his descendants. In a few minutes one becomes two, and two four, and four eight, until the synura himself and all the little synura number millions. There is no birth control.

All of which is reminiscent of the vivid description of the protozoan in the "Outline of History." Like the synura, the protozoan multiplies by splitting in two, which naturally raises the question of whether or not becoming two the original ceases to exist. The distressing fate that awaits a protozoan is thus sympathetically described by one Francis Whiting Hatch, poet, after reading Mr. Wells:

"Alas, Miss Protozoon!
What can the poor thing do?
She had a date to dine at eight;
At five she split in two."

Schrecklichkeit at Home

Doubtless many causes contribute to the alarming increase in crimes of violence, not only in New York but in every large city in the country. One of them is unemployment. Another, and a more immediate cause, is the sudden shortage of easy money. The criminal who a few years ago could "graft" his living from people who did not know how to take care of their wealth is driven now to the gun, the blackjack and the sandbag as a means of livelihood.

Like many other people, the crook has become accustomed to affluence. He is determined to acquire it by force if it is not to be had by trick and device. The evidence that he is actively engaged in this pursuit is to be found on the pages of every issue of the morning and evening newspapers. In the present acute situation the

effect of crime is of more immediate importance than the cause. The necessary thing is to stop it. Obviously the present criminal-fighting machinery is not adequate for this task. Crime cannot be punished until it is detected. We are weak on detection.

For the first time in many years New Yorkers look apprehensively over their shoulders if they hear footfalls behind them on the street. The householder retires wondering if his home is to be the scene of the next forcible invasion. The very storekeepers view the entrance of strangers with uneasiness. When matters have reached such an extremity every agency having to do with the prevention, the detection and the punishment of crime must co-operate.

It is a subject that should be considered earnestly by the conference of district attorneys which is to meet at Albany to effect a closer organization. If the police of the various cities cannot put an end to the crime wave their efforts must be supplemented by other bodies, to be recruited, if necessary, from the citizens themselves or from the army or militia. Better the rule of martial law than the rule of gunmen and blackjacks.

Low bail and abuse of the parole system are both partly responsible for the outbreak of violence, but they are not wholly responsible. Better and more effective methods of patrol, more drastic sentences, more energetic enforcement of the vagrancy laws must all be put into execution.

Two men in every thousand would be a high estimate of the number of men who are committing the crimes that have brought almost a reign of terror. The 998 other men can protect their lives and their property if they get sufficiently aroused. If they intend to do it at all they had better make a start. Criminals grow bolder with every day. Each successful burglary or hold-up encourages men of criminal instincts to go and do likewise. Only organized warfare on criminals, accompanied by a wholesale decline in sentimentalism, can insure the public safety.

On The Tribune in 1873

Mr. Beebe Recalls Reporting Days—Heeded Greeley's Advice
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: While your correspondent Mr. Phenix was busy in the printing department of The Tribune in 1873 he was occupied on the editorial staff of Mr. Shanks, the city editor. I recall vividly my activities at that time. I remember the good old building, soon to be torn down; the dingy staircase, entered from Spruce Street; the scanning of appointments, posted at noon; the interviews with General Benjamin F. Butler and other Civil War veterans; the attending of functions at Delmonico's, and the same night similar but more modest affairs in the Bowery; the securing of copy of Dr. Storrs' pre-Centennial address at his Brooklyn home before its delivery at the Academy of Music; the reporting of Dr. Hall's sermon, when after his delivery I asked him for his manuscript and he handed it to me, smiling, written in shorthand and, of course, indecipherable by any one but himself.

I recall an Irishman on the staff who was anything but pleasant to look at, but who was equipped mentally with all of the ecclesiastical phrases and information covering church celebrations.

I had met Horace Greeley in preceding years and seen him on the street, with his trousers tucked in high boots, and I was beholden to him for his advice in 1869 to go to Cornell as the coming institution for the education of ambitious young men.

I was loath to leave The Tribune, later to enter the practical business of engineering, notwithstanding that the column or two of matter I daily furnished was regularly cut down to a fraction of a column. The \$12 of \$15 a week I received represented the first money I earned after leaving Cornell in 1873.

I am still attached to The Tribune as a daily reader, and I heartily wish for it a greater future in its new home. CLARENCE BEEBE.
New York, Jan. 5, 1922.

French Naval Requirements

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: France is not getting fair play in our press. A distinguished Frenchman who made an extensive trip in this country recently writes me that in the press of our large cities he found syndicated articles written by British publicists in which France's position was misrepresented. This campaign received fresh impetus from the speech of Lord Lee of Fareham last Friday and from the British statement yesterday. The British policy at Washington has been to force France to accept the status of a third rate naval power, although France as a colonial power is second only to Great Britain and France's requirements for naval defense fully equal to those of the United States.

Why does Great Britain object to French naval equality with Japan? The only possible reason would be fear that France would join to make an anti-British naval combination with the United States, or that Great Britain wishes France to be entirely at her mercy as a naval power. Either reason is entirely unsound.

I hope the day will come when by agreement among Great Britain, France and the United States both their naval and their military power will be trusted for the maintenance of world peace. Until that day comes each nation is the best judge of its own naval requirements, and it is absurd to contend that France threatens any one by asking in effect for naval equality with Japan. MAURICE LEON.
New York, Jan. 4, 1922.

The Tower

TO AN OFFSPRING

Oh, three-year-old male progeny,
When folk drop in to call
I watch you apprehensively.
You back against the wall
And turn to all their mild advances
The most demonic of glances.

Though lately you your playthings
rattled,
And hailed the world a joke,
And bellowed loud and laughed and
prattled

Until I prayed you'd choke,
As usual, you have become
To strangers deaf and almost dumb.

And I, who've boasted of my son
With fond paternal pride,
Now find my thoughts are running on
A swift infanticide.
They say: "Come, baby! Do you go?
You don't. You stand and mutter:
"No."

The women coo to make you smile;
The men try varied stunts;
But vain is their transparent guile.
Your sole replies are grunts.
You know—triumphant is your glare—
I will not spank while they are there.

I seek my weak revenge in verse
Which you will never read.
For when to you I would rehearse
Your each outrageous deed
Grandmother says aside to you:
"Just as your father used to do!"

"If the gov'ment has any marines
that ain't guardin' the mails," Uncle
Abimelech Bogardus, of Prookness, N. J., suggests, "it might ship 'em to New York to protect the cops."

"Five Cent Loaf Returns" may hint at the arrival of normal conditions, but "Mexican Bandits Attack Ranch and Kill American," coupled with "House Famine Called Worst in City's History," actually falls on the neck of the prodigal.

We, however, will refuse to concede the resurrection of the ante-bellum era until they stop building theaters with only one balcony.

RECIPROCITY IN OHIO
Mr. and Mrs. Pearl Miller and children, Perrie and Mary, spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Kate Smith of Strouds Run.
Mrs. Pearl Miller helped Mrs. Kate Smith with her butchering work Tuesday.—The Athens, Ohio, "Messenger."

Apparently the only way in which peace may be induced to settle once more on Erin is for Britain to make a separate treaty with each member of the Dail.

There's not the least use in customers submitting alleged rhymes for Markiewicz until some one in authority enlightens us concerning the correct pronunciation.

TO THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION
Who—in wrath I rise to ask it—
Nightly swipes my paper basket?

Still, if the persistent pilfering continues, the accumulations about our desk may some day be of interest to our successor. He can dig down through the strata to the deposits of January youth we threw away some pretty good stuff. Working upward, gain to March and the succeeding months, the gradual failure of our ambition will be plain. From June on he probably won't find anything but envelopes.

His stivings for the big game hunt in Africa; photograph of himself and Russell J. Coles on their hunt for giant jellyfish when the monsters got under their launch and poled it in midair until overpowered; are among the evidences of his physical prowess.—The World.

Which leads Boyden Sparkes to stagger from his bed of pain to the phone for the purpose of hazarding that these virile medusae must have been wine jellyfish.

TO EACH OF A DOZEN

Your head is laid on my shoulder,
Your breath is warm on my cheek;
It may be I should be bolder,
But I wait, and you never speak.
Something has brought you to me;
Out of the surge you come;
I might presume that you know me
But, for all that I know, you are dumb.

We stand and we breathe together—
We have to, so close are you pressed—
And I sit now and wonder whether,
As you lean on my burdened chest,
I should venture some comment gayly,
Or utter a shy "Ahem!"
For goah, how you squeeze me daily
On the subway at 5 p. m.

The Subway Sun in its editorial columns suggests that its patrons spend Boosters' Week in boosting for another subway, but with what breath we have regained since this morning we protest that one is all we can stand.

Commissioner Hirschfeld's demand for a 100 per cent raise for the Mayor seems to have started Boosters' Week auspiciously.

Plunging headlong into the vast sea of literature, we suggest as quiet, humorous reading, to any one who plays the sort of game we do, the article on poker in the Encyclopedia Britannica.

And we climb on a whole soapbox of bitter experience to protest loudly against August Work's statement that you have one chance in five of filling a flush on a one-card draw.

BUT LOOK AT THE STUFF HE'LL HAVE TO DRINK!

Dear F. F. V.: Ain't it awful to think that this kid 1922 were seeing so much of in cartoons nowadays will be a bewhiskered, broken down old man in one short year.
D. S. F.

After only a sketchy acquaintance with this year's illicit beverages, we wonder why the stills don't explode much more frequently.

The Tower is a noble fane;
Its battlements are high;
But we vociferate in pain
"The cellar's awful dry."
F. F. V.

THE BRIDE'S FATHER SHOULD TRY NOT TO LOOK TOO RELIEVED



78 Cents a Day for Food

Vitamineful Couple Well Nourished on Less Than That

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: In Monday's issue you have a report of three prominent Boston women making a test of living on 78 cents per day, or \$5.50 per week for food. If your report is correct, that these young women failed, one giving up on the second day and one on the third day, it shows very clearly that there was something very much wrong with their health before they began the trial. It is practically impossible for persons in good health to feel ill effects in so short a time if the food they eat has any nourishment in it at all.

I do not consider the example is in any way a fair test for the majority of workers. Something was wrong with the food selected, or the food was not selected for its staying power and the vitamins contained therein.

During the war, as a speaker for the Federal Food Board, I frequently showed how to economize on the purchase of good sustaining food, without the use of meat in the dietary. I believe that some among my audiences are profiting to-day from the information given in my talks.

To show that it is possible to be well nourished and live on less than 78 cents a day for each person, I will give the net cost of one week's food bill for my wife and self as an average. This week it amounted to \$6.50, or \$3.25 for each of us. On this food we lived well and substantially and spared nothing for what we wished. We are both well and hearty. My wife weighs 128 pounds and I weigh 183 pounds. I am still putting on weight.

I may say that this is not a short experiment, as my wife has lived on such food for fifteen years and I for thirty-five years. Both of us are healthy, strong and vigorous. The main principle of such a diet lies in the selection of foods, taking as the staff of support whole wheat bread.

New York, Jan. 4, 1922. I. F. L.

Meddling

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Permit me to express to you my accord with your editorial of January 3 on the subject of meddling with the affairs of England on the part of members of our Senate, who have sent a message of sympathy to the National Congress of Hindustan.

Important legislation affecting the comfort and welfare of our people remains lagging in Congress. Our President and members of the government are striving with all the energy and means at their command to increase the spirit of friendship and co-operation among nations and to lessen the probabilities of war; and in the midst of all this we are confronted by the humiliating spectacle of members of our highest legislative body not only concerning themselves with another country's private affairs without invitation, but taking sides with a section in open hostility and revolt against it.

It is not to be expected that all the people of our country can be of the same opinion on all subjects. There will always be some who are for and others against. But it does not seem that we should let our citizens, much less our Senators, help to foster division in another nation by giving moral support and encouragement to the radicals of a part of it. This helps to keep alive the spirit of international distrust. These men were not elected to the Senate to divide nations against themselves. They were chosen to safeguard the welfare of the people of the

More Truth Than Poetry

By James J. Montague

Too Much Reform

From the time the United States Senate was founded (We'll have to admit we've forgotten the date) From the floors to the rafters the chamber resounded With a free and unlimited flow of debate. Whenever a Senator casually stated That he had, he believed, just a few words to say His colleagues were usually highly elated If he wasn't still talking the following day.

If critical solons advanced a suggestion

That the statesman who chanced to be holding the floor Should endeavor to speak rather nearer the question further away than before. He sounded the depth of all civilized knowledge, Referred to skim milk and the smelting of lead, Discussed the decline of the classical college, And everything else that came into his head.

It did us no harm, did this innocent practice

As a matter of fact as a rule we enjoyed The average fierce oratorical battle Upon which our statesmen were mostly employed. They gave us ideas on various topics As we sat in the gallery leaning them spout, We learned of crude oil, and the heat in the tropics, Though we seldom knew what they were talking about.

But now comes one Jones—with a mean disposition,

A man who by nature seems narrow and small, And insists that a statesman accept the condition That he speak to the subject or not speak at all. No more shall the visitors' gallery witness, As often it has, our absorbed, eager face, If straight talk is the test of a Senator's fitness The chamber won't seem like the same dear old place!

One After Another

Between war fare and car fare the poor taxpayer never gets a chance to catch up.

Already Informed

Modern novels teach us that youth is taking charge of things in the world. They teach us grown-ups, that is, Youth has known it right along.

Just a Prediction

It looks like a big St. Patrick's Day. (Copyright by James J. Montague)

Following Suit

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: I read in your issue of January 3 that the dry forces at Washington are seeking to change the name of the Rum River in Minnesota to Volstead River.

Might I suggest that the card game "rum," but pronounced "rum," be changed to Volstead? We may as well satisfy everybody and it makes no difference, anyway. NEWARK.
Newark, N. J., Jan. 5, 1922.

The Irish of It

(From The Toledo Blade)
As between Eamon de Valera and Mike Collins we're betting on the Irishman.